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Oxytetracycline amount	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
	Freshwater-reared Oncorhynchus mykiss: For control of mortality due to columnaris disease associated with Flavobacterium columnare	Administer in mixed ration for 10 d; do not liberate fish or slaughter fish for food for 21 d following the last administration of medicated feed	066104
(vii) 1 g/lb of medicated feed.	Lobsters: For control of gaffkemia caused by Aerococcus viridans	Administer as sole ration for 5 consecutive days; withdraw medicated feed 30 d before harvesting lobsters	066104

- (6) Oxytetracycline may be used in accordance with the provisions of this section in the combinations as follows:
 - (i) Carbadox as in §558.115.
 - (ii) Lasalocid as in §558.311.
- (iii) Melengestrol acetate as in $\S 558.342$.
- (iv) Robenidine hydrochloride as in §558.515.
 - (v) Salinomycin as in §558.550.

[61 FR 51590, Oct. 3, 1996, as amended at 63 FR 41192, Aug. 3, 1998; 66 FR 32740, June 18, 2001; 66 FR 45167, Aug. 28, 2001; 66 FR 47963, Sept. 17, 2001; 67 FR 51081, Aug. 7, 2002; 69 FR 28821, May 19, 2004; 69 FR 51173, Aug. 18, 2004; 69 FR 62407, Oct. 26, 2004; 71 FR 27958, May 15, 2006; 71 FR 44887, Aug. 8, 2006; 71 FR 53006, Sept. 8, 2006; 72 FR 70774, Dec. 13, 2007; 73 FR 45875, Aug. 7, 2008]

§ 558.455 Oxytetracycline and neomycin.

- (a) Specifications. Type A medicated articles containing oxytetracycline equivalent to 50 grams per pound (g/lb) oxytetracycline hydrochloride and 50 g/lb neomycin sulfate or oxytetracycline equivalent to 100 g/lb oxytetracycline hydrochloride and 100 g/lb neomycin sulfate.
- (b) Sponsors. See Nos. 048164 and 066104 in 510.600(c) of this chapter.
- (c) Related tolerances. See §§ 556.430 and 556.500 of this chapter.
- (d) Special considerations. Cattle feeds shall bear the following warning statement: "Use of more than one product containing neomycin or failure to follow withdrawal times may result in illegal drug residues."
- (e) *Indications for use*—(1) *Chickens*. It is used in feed as follows:

Oxytetracycline and ne- omycin sulfate amount in grams per ton of feed	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsors
(i) 10 to 50	Chickens: For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency	Feed continuously; do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; in low calcium feeds withdraw 3 days before slaughter	048164 066104
(ii) 100 to 200	Chickens: For control of infectious synovitis caused by <i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i> ; control of fowl cholera caused by <i>Pasteurella multocida</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; in low calcium feed, withdraw 3 d before slaughter	048164 066104
(iii) 400	Chickens: For control of chronic respiratory disease (CRD) and air sac infection caused by <i>M. gallisepticum</i> and <i>Escherichia coli</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; in low calcium feeds, withdraw 3 d before slaughter	048164 066104
(iv) 500	Chickens: For reduction of mortality due to air sacculitis (air-sac- infection) caused by <i>E. coli</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline	Feed continuously for 5 d; do not feed to chickens producing eggs for human consumption; withdraw 24 hours before slaughter; in low calcium feeds withdraw 3 d before slaughter	048164 066104

(2) Turkeys. It is used in feed as follows:

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Oxytetracycline and ne- omycin sulfate amount	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsors
(i) 10 to 50 grams per ton (g/ton) of feed.	Growing turkeys: For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency	Feed continuously; do not feed to turkeys producing eggs for human consumption	048164 066104
(ii) 100 g/ton of feed	Turkeys: For control of hexamitiasis caused by <i>Hexamita meleagridis</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; do not feed to turkeys producing eggs for human consumption	048164 066104
(iii) 200 g/ton of feed	Turkeys: For control of infectious synovitis caused by <i>M. synoviae</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; do not feed to turkeys producing eggs for human consumption	048164 066104
(iv) To provide 25 milli- grams per pound (mg/lb) of body weight daily	Turkeys: For control of complicating bacterial organisms associated with bluecomb (transmissible enteritis; coronaviral enteritis) susceptible to oxytetracycline	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter; do not feed to turkeys producing eggs for human consumption	048164 066104

(3) Swine. It is used in feed as follows:

Oxytetracycline and ne- omycin sulfate amount	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsors
(i) 10 to 50 g/ton of feed.	Swine: For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency	Feed continuously.	048164 066104
(ii) To provide 10 mg/lb of body weight daily	Swine: For treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>E. coli</i> and <i>Salmonella choleraesuis</i> and treatment of bacterial pneumonia caused by <i>P. multocida</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline; treatment and control of colibacillosis (bacterial enteritis) caused by <i>E. coli</i> susceptible to neomycin.	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter	048164 066104
	Breeding swine: For control and treatment of leptospirosis (reducing the incidence of abortion and shedding of leptospirae) caused by Leptospira pomona susceptible to oxytetracycline	Feed continuously for not more than 14 d; withdraw 5 d before slaughter	048164 066104

(4) Cattle and sheep. It is used in feed as follows:

Oxytetracycline and ne- omycin sulfate amount	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsors
(i) 10 to 20 g/ton of feed.	Sheep: For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency	Feed continuously	048164 066104
(ii) To provide 0.05 to 0.1 mg/lb of body weight daily	Calves (up to 250 lb): For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency	Feed continuously; in milk replacers or starter feed	048164 066104
(iii) To provide 10 mg/lb of body weight daily	Calves and beef and nonlactating dairy cattle: For treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>E. coli</i> and bacterial pneumonia (shipping fever complex) caused by <i>P. multocida</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline; treatment and control of colibacillosis (bacterial enteritis) caused by <i>E. coli</i> susceptible to neomycin.	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; in feed or milk replacers. If symptoms persist after using for 2 or 3 days, consult a veterinarian. Treatment should continue 24 to 48 hours beyond remission of disease symptoms. A withdrawal period has not been established for use in preruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. A milk discard time has not been established for use in lactating dairy cattle. Do not use in female dairy cattle. Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. Withdraw 5 d before slaughter	

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Oxytetracycline and ne- omycin sulfate amount	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsors
	Calves (up to 250 lb): For treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>E. coli</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline; treatment and control of colibacillosis (bacterial enteritis) caused by <i>E. coli</i> susceptible to neomycin	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d; in milk replacers or starter feed. If symptoms persist after using for 2 or 3 days, consult a veterinarian. Treatment should continue 24 to 48 hours beyond remission of disease symptoms. A withdrawal period has not been established for use in preruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. A milk discard time has not been established for use in lactating dairy cattle. Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older. Withdraw 5 d before slaupther.	048164 066104
	Sheep: For treatment of bacterial enteritis caused by <i>E. coli</i> and bacterial pneumonia caused by <i>P. multocida</i> susceptible to oxytetracycline; treatment and control of colibacillosis (bacterial enteritis) caused by <i>E. coli</i> susceptible to neomycin	Feed continuously for 7 to 14 d. If symptoms persist after using for 2 or 3 days, consult a veterinarian. Treatment should continue 24 to 48 hours beyond remission of disease symptoms. Withdraw 5 d before slaughter	048164 066104
(iv) To provide 25 mg/ head/day.	Calves (250 to 400 lb): For increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency	Feed continuously.	048164 066104
(v) To provide 75 mg/ head/day.	Growing cattle (over 400 lb): For increased rate of weight gain; improved feed efficiency, and reduction of liver condemnation due to liver abscesses	Feed continuously.	048164 066104
(vi) To provide 0.5 to 2.0 g/head/ day.	Cattle: For prevention and treatment of the early stages of shipping fever complex	Feed 3 to 5 d before and after arrival in feedlots. A withdrawal period has not been established for use in preruminating calves. Do not use in calves to be processed for veal. A milk discard time has not been established for use in lactating dairy cattle. Do not use in female dairy cattle 20 months of age or older	048164 066104

 $[71~{\rm FR}~16225,\,{\rm Mar}.~31,\,2006,\,{\rm as}~{\rm amended}~{\rm at}~74~{\rm FR}~40724,\,{\rm Aug}.~13,\,2009]$

§558.460 Penicillin.

- (a) Specifications. As penicillin procaine G or feed grade penicillin procaine.
- (b) Sponsors. Type A medicated articles: To 066104, 100 and 227 grams per

pound. To 046573, 100 and 227 grams per

- (c) Related tolerances. See $\S 556.510$ of this chapter.
- (d) $Conditions \ of \ use.$ (1) It is used as follows:

Penicillin in grams per ton	Combination in grams per ton	Indications for use	Limitations	Sponsor
(i) 2.4 to 50		Chickens, turkeys, and pheasants; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency	Do not feed to poultry pro- ducing eggs for human con- sumption	000069, 046573.
(ii) 5 to 20		Quail; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency	Quail; not over 5 weeks of age.	Do.
(iii) 10 to 50		Swine; for increased rate of weight gain and improved feed efficiency		Do.

- (2) Penicillin may be used in accordance with the provisions of this section in the combinations provided as follows:
- (i) Amprolium in accordance with $\S 558.55$.
- (ii) Amprolium plus ethopatbate in accordance with $\S558.58$.